

DEFENSIO
PRINCIPIS

CURLANDIÆ

Suecorum Calumniis opposita.

OR,

A

VINDICATION

OF

The DUKE of CURLAND

against the Swedish Calumnies.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Simon Miller* at the
Star in *Pauls Church-yard*, 1658.

D E F E N S I O

Principis C U R L A N D I Æ

Suecorum Calumniis apposita.

Post ruptas in Polonia inducias, pacem verò cum Danis vix citius initam quam fractam; post Transilvania Principem inter hostes, contra fidem datam, destitutum; post temerata denique ubivis locorum Divina, humanaque Fura, nemini fortè novum aut mirum videbitur, jussu Regis Sueciæ, Principem Curlandiam, licet Medii seu Neutralis in hoc bello conditionem identidem pactus erat, & sapius magnâ argenti vi redemerat, in Domo suâ per insidias captum, barbaricum in modum cum Uxore, septemque liberis, Rigam abductum esse.

Ceterum quoniam ea in pacatum Principem admissa, quæ nec in hoste locum haberent, in Matronam insigni pietate præclarisque Virtutibus summum inter sæminas locum morentem, nisi nativitas dedisset, eamque partui vicinam; in liberos Principales, plerosque infantes, atque etate, ut Parentes, vitâ innocentissimos, designata sunt: ipsis hæc Suecis talia sunt visa, ut non sine excusatione aut defensione Orbique patefieri deberent: Sed quæ Dei benignitas atque Justitia est, vix alii innocentiam Optimorum Principum illustriorem reddunt, quàm qui vel maximè oppugnant.

Dicunt equidem quod libet qui causam hanc agunt, & tamen apparet summo studio nihil fingi potuisse, quo tanta rei indignitas vel excusaretur. Fac vera esse quæ com-
menti

A
VINDICATION
Of the Duke of *Curland* against
the Swedish Calumnies.

After the Violation of the Polonian Truce, breaking of the newly Concluded Peace with *Denmarck*, destitution of the *Transilvanian* Prince, in the midst of his Enemies, contrary to Engagement ; yea, after the Universal prophanation and contempt of Divine and Humane Lawes every where: No body (likely) will think it any great wonder or novelty, that by Command of the same King of *Sweden*, the illustrious Duke of *Curland* (notwithstanding his Highnesse had in the beginning of the late Polish War, agreed upon a perpetual Neutrality, and since was forc't oft-times to redeem and buy the same again with a vast Treasure,) was perfidiously surprized in his own Castle, and in a most barbarous manner (together with his Dutchesse and seven Infant-Children) carried away captive to *Riga*.

Moreover, Whereas such things were committed against a Peaceable Prince, which would not have place in an Enemy: Against a Princess, { who for her unparallel'd Piety, and most illustrious Vertues, (to say nothing of her Birth) may justly claim the the highest place among Women) drawing near the time of her Delivery: Yea, against his Princely Children, almost all Infants, and most innocent in their age, as their Parents in their lives. It seemes they have appeared to the *Suedes* themselves, to be of that nature, as that they ought not to be published to the world, without some kinde of excusation or defence: But such is the infinite Benignity and Justice of our God, that hardly any other could have demonstrated or manifested more brighter, the spotlesse Innocence of these best of Princes, then the most unjust opposers of the same.

memi sunt in hac causâ omnia; fac fides habeatur prætex-
tibus, quæ veritati debetur; nihil hic invenies, quod in-
nocentia Principium præjudicare, aut Suecorum factò vel
minimum Fustitia affricare posset colorem. Nimirum
jungi potest justitiæ maledicentia, nec tamen hæc malos
reddere potest, aut reos, quos illa miseros effecit.

Quod ipsum patebit audienti hos Oratores, qui causam
hanc dum defendunt, produnt. Caput accusationis est,
Uxorem Principis suasse Fratri suo Electori Branden-
burgico, ut cum Polonia Rege, cujus olim vasallus ipse
fuerat, maritus autem adhuc erat, in gratiam rediret.
Adèò nec dicta nec consilia familiarium impunia sunt,
& illa quidem Uxoris, in caput Mariti expetunt, atque
hic luat necesse est, quæ illa admisit. Credo, his arbitris,
merito pro hoste habendum, cujus Uxor alibi, ipso ab-
sente & inscio, pacis consilia, inter cognatos, quibusque
amorem atque reverentiam debebat, commendavit. Sci-
licet quam à Deo continuis precibus ipsis efflagitare, pi-
um fuerat, crimen fuisset suadere. Sed nihil eam hic
egisse, si Electori Sanctè hoc asserenti non creditur, cre-
dere ipsis rerum argumentis necesse est. Involverat il-
lum Rex Suecia bello Polonico; gliscebant mox Danicum,
& successit. Autor Regi fuit Elector, ut, quod proclive
ipso erat, & gloriosam sibi ut, & utilem cum Polonis iniret
pacem, Danicos verò motus aquis averteret conditio-
nibus; sed frustra fuit, ad eum gloriæ campum quasi re-
missus eò ampliorem, quò pluribus insideretur hostibus.
Ergo Rex in Holsatiam movet, & fæderatos, Electo-
rem, Transilvanumq; hostibus tantum non obrutos de-
serit. Exiit hic Exercitus, & adhuc periculum est,
ut Principatu fortunisque excidat omnibus. Expug-
natur Cracovia, occurrunt imminentque Electori Ex-
ercitus Polonici, Auxiliaresque Austriaci atque Cosaci;
à Suecis Suppetiæ nullæ. Hic Electorem nec mala, nec
pericula,

Those who patrocinate this cause speak (indeed) their full, pleasure, and yet it appears, that with all their study and Industry, they have been incapable to forge any thing, whereby so great an indignity might be rendred in the least excusable. Suppose all their manifest forgeries in this buisnesse to be true, and attribute that Faith (which is due to the truth) to their frivolous pretences, yet you will find nothing at all in them, that either can be any waies prejudious to the Innocency of the Duke and Dutchesse, or yet give any the least colour of Justice to that inhuman action of the *Swedes*. Besides, to the said notorious injustice, may be also added the slanderous aspersions, which yet will not be able to render those either bad or guilty, whom they have made miserable.

And this will clearly appear, to him that hears these Orators speak, who striving to defend this cause, do betray the same. The head of the Accusation, is, That the *Duke's Lady*, did perswade her Brother, the *Prince Elector of Brandenburgh*, to reconcile himself to the *King of Poland's* Majesty, whose vassall he had eretimes been, and to whom he still stood engaged. After this rate, neither the words nor counsels of familiar friends are unpunishable; yea, even those of a Wife, would exact the head of her Husband, and he were to suffer for what she committed. I believe that (according to the Opinion of these Arbitrators) that man may lawfully be termed an enemy, whose Wife in his absence, and unknown to him, hath elsewhere made good overtures for, and endeavoured the Recommendation of Peace betwixt her nearest Friends and Kinred, to whom she owed love and reverence; and that it is a crime to counsell or recommend Peace, when it is godly and most commendable, by incessant fervent Prayers to beg the same of God. But, that the said Princess did nothing of this nature (if we will not believe the *Prince Elector*, religiously asserting the same) yet must we give credit to the Arguments of the matter it self. The King of *Sweden* having involved the said *Electer* in the *Polonian* War, and the *Danish* suddainly creeping in thereupon, and succeeding; his Electoral Highnesse advised the said King to make up (as he easily might) a Peace both glorious and profitable for himself, with the *Poles*, and to divert the *Danish* motions with equitable Conditions, but all in vain; the said *Electer* being (as it were)

pericula, nec remedia praevidere potuisse putabimus? & (quod unicum restabat) pacem cum Polonis non confecisse, nisi Soror submonuerit? Judicet qui velit, ecquis Electori illam persuaferit, & an non à Rege Sueciae Ipso profiscatur, quod Optima Principi tanquam crimen reputant?

Sed intercessit Principi, inquiunt, familiaritas insignis cum Gonzievio, & litteris hinc inde meantibus, quas partim Principis Ministros scripsisse perhibent, effectum, ut Anno 1656. Lithuanis eorumque vicinis Copiae Sueciae, quae illic locorum erant, in manus quasi traderentur. Cum Gonzievio Principi agendum erat, tanquam cum vicino amico, Regis sui Ministro, & egit; ita tamen, ut conditionis suae memor esset, & observantiae erga Dominum, & Neutralitatis, quam vocant, Leges integrae semper sibi constarent. Nec unquam produci possunt litterae Principis, aut Ipso indignae, aut rerum statui, quem diximus, parum convenientes: quid egerint scripserintque Ministri, viderint ipsi, Principis hic nulla est culpa. Caterum cum Sueci Lithuanos & Samogitas pessimè haberent, & dispersi interim securique inter eos agerent, an, quod immanissima facta extorserunt, ad quod opportunitas invitavit, statui in Suecos non potuit nisi Autore Curlandiae Duce? Nec hostes suos Lithuani cernere poterant focis assidentes, lateribusque haerentes, nisi Curlandiae Duce ex longinquo demonstrante?

Imputatur praeterea, quod Magno Muscoviae Duci consilia & rationes capiendae Rigaè unà cum commeatu suppeditarit Princeps Curlandiae, idque egerit, ut Serenissimi Angliae, &c. Protectoris studium pacis inter Muscos & Suecos conficiendae à Moschis repudiaretur, quod sinistras de Suecis opiniones Legato Anglico insinuaverit, denique quod Polonis Moschos conciliare, hos verò Suecis infensiores

sent back by the King with derision, to that height of glory held so much more ample and illustrious, by how much more enemies he was surrounded; and so the King moves towards *Holstein*, deserting his Confederates the Elector, and *Transilvanian* Prince, even in a manner overwhelmed by the Enemy. Whereupon he of *Transilvania*, shortly after was deprived of his Army, and to this hour, runs hazard of the totall losse of his Country and Fortunes; the City of *Cracovia* was recovered; and the *Prince Elector* immediately (*quasi*) surrendered by the threatening formidable Armies of the Confederate *Poles*, *Austrians*, and *Cossacks*, being altogether left destitute of the least hopes of succour from the *Swedes*. And can we think that all this while, the said *P. Elector* could foresee neither Evils, nor Perils, nor Remedies? And that (which only was remaining) he could not have had thoughts of a Peace with the *Poles*, without the Admonition of his Sister? Judge whomsoever, who it was that perswaded the *Electors* thereunto, and whether it proceeds not from the King of *Sweden* himself, what is as a Crime imputed unto our most Vertuous Princeesse.

But (they say) the *Duke* kept great intimacy with *Gonziemsky*, and, that by interchangeable Letters (which partly they assert to have been written by the *Duke's* Ministers) it hath been brought to passe, that in the Year 1656. the *Swedish* Forces in those parts, were (in a manner) betrayed into the hands of the *Lithuanians* and their Neighbours. The *Duke* was forced to (and did indeed) Treat with *Gonziemsky*, as with a Neighbouring Friend, and the Ministers of his King; yet so, as that he was altogether mindfull of his Condition, and how much it behooved him Sacredly and Inviolably to preserve no lesse the Laws of Neutrality, then the respect due to his Lord. Nor can ever any Letters of the *Duke* be produced, either unworthy of himself, or in the least contrarying the premised State of affairs; what the Ministers have either done or written, they themselves must answer, the *Prince* for his part, is herein most innocent. Moreover, when the *Swedes* most basely treated the *Lithuanians* and *Samogitians*, and yet in the mean time, were securely and confusedly dispersed among them, could not that, which their most horrid actions did extort from, and whereunto the fairest opportunity invited the said *Lithuanians*,
be

inferniores reddere annis: atque in eo fuerit ut Serenissimo Electori Brandenburgico trium millium suppetias mitteret.

Utinam verò, ut ab ultimis ordiamur, tot habuisset Dux milites, atque abduci potuisset amicorum monitis, ut hac viâ securitati suæ prospiceret; non tam opportunus Succorum injuriis fuisset, & haberet forsân optimus Princeps Domum suam bonaque omnia intacta. Nunc fiducia pollicitationum regiarum unicé securo, milite destituto, cum militum copia adhuc objiciatur, vix acerbius candori ac innocentiae illudi posset atque insultari. Consilia autem ut suggereret Magno Muscoviae Duci nunquam Ipsi opportunitas fuit, nec ut quicquam persuaderet authoritas. Commeatum si Moschi exegerunt, exegerunt & Sueci & Poloni. Damnum passus ab omnibus, injuriam nemini fecit. Infortunium illud miseratione dignum, culpa adnumerandum non fuerat.

Pacem inter Moschos, Polones, Suecos, omnesque denique Vicinos optavit amantiſſimus pacis Princeps, & cujus eam confieri intererat, si promovere non potuit, nullibi certè turbavit. Populos cum Populis committere non Illius sunt artes; qui tranquillitatem sibi suam non nisi Vicinorum omnium concordiam constare intelligit: cujus omnes ex æquo observare, & humanitate cum singulis decertare, non armis. Hoc verò studium, hanc mentem Principi fuisse Ipse Anglicus testabitur Legatus, quem, quibus potuit humanitatis officiis, per aliquot menses Princeps prosequutus est, & comiter habuit, non modo quòd peregrinus aut quia ab amico, sed comprimis quod pacis interpres venerat. Atqui ille ipse, inquit, pessimis quibusque de Suecis opinionibus in Curlandia imbutus est. Nimirum quæ conscientia vera arguit, etiam dicta creduntur. Sed si Suecis quibusdam mala mens, oportetne propterea Curlandiae Principes im-
purum

be executed upon the *Swedes*, but by Instinction of the *Duke* of *Curland*? And could not they see their Enemies, when sitting at their fire sides, and hanging upon their very backs, except the *Duke* of *Curland* had afar off pointed at them?

It is further imputed, that the *Duke* did give Counsell and Directions to the great *Duke* of *Muscovy*, for the taking of *Riga*, together with Supplies for his Army; as also, that he did effect (or cause) that his most Serene Highnesse the *Lord Protector's* of *England*, &c. endeavoures for Peace betwixt the *Muscovites* and *Swedes*, were rejected by the said *Muscovites*: That he did insinuate sinister Opinions of the *Swedes* to the Ambassadour of *England*: And lastly, that he did endeavour to reconcile the *Poles* and *Muscovites*, but to render these more incensed against the *Swedes*; yea, that he was upon it, to have sent a succour of 3000 men of his own, to the most Serene *Prince Elector* of *Brandenburgh*.

It were to be wished (to begin with the last) that the *Duke* had had such a number of Forces, and could have been induc'd and disposed by all the seasonable Admonitions of his Friends, to have provided for his own security that way; he would not then have been so lyable and obnoxious to the *Swedish* injuries, but perhaps (Good Prince) have preserved his House and Estate intire and safe to this hour: whereas now, Integrity and Innocency could hardly be more cruelly eluded and insulted over, then to object a numerous Power of Forces to him, who, securely relying upon, and only confiding in the Royal Promises, was altogether destitute of Souldiers. As for his (pretended) suggested Counsels to the great *Duke*, he neither ever had opportunity thereunto, nor yet authority to perswade any thing. If the *Muscovites* exacted passage and free quarters, the *Swedes* and *Poles* exacted no lesse; he suffered Dammage by all, but did Injury to none. This misfortune had been more worthy of pittty then of punishment.

A Peace betwixt the *Muscovites*, *Poles*, *Swedes*, and all other his Neighbours, the Prince (as a most perfect Peace Lover) did cordially wish, and being so much concerned in the confecti-on of the same, if he could not promote; yet leastwise, he was farre from (any where) perturbing or obstructing it. To stir up Nation against Nation, are not his Practises, who under-

purum atque maledictum esse? Sed regrediamur unde digressi sumus.

Pone hac ita se habere, cum tamen Serenissima Princeps in litteris ad Electorem Brandenburgicum Fratrem suum Deo teste affirmet, causâ in conscientia Tribunali dictâ, nullam se deprehendere posse in se suisque culpam, nisi quod, cum nihil mali patrassent, nihil mali metuerent, nimiumque confisi essent Christianismum & Evangelicam Doctrinam professis.

Largiamur autem hoc hostibus, Principes, pactorum observantissimos, & quos sua pietas, probitas atque conditio facile absolvit, & ista quæ objiciunt illi, & graviora, si placet, commisisse; Postquam novis cum Suecici Exercitus Praefecto, Vetera Neutralitatis pacta confirmata, non sine coagulo amicitiae, quo opus est cum isto hominum genere, transigentibus, pecuniâ scilicet praesentaneâ, ægré a Principe confectâ, & vero paucâ admodum horæ inter conventionem hanc initam, & eruptionem in Arcem Principis factam intercesserunt, atque adeo Sueci omne crimen, quod in Principe vel fingi posset, sive dederunt, sive occuparunt ipsi, nullius Eum accusari posse, nemo deinceps dubitaverit. Alia igitur omnino sint necesse est, quæ ad hoc triste malum Domui Curlandiae acc. lerandum, Regem Suecia impulerint. Et sunt qui putant ægré Illum Electori Brandenburgico facere voluisse, quod cum armis validum, nec fraudibus opportunum amplius invadere non potuerit, inermes invaserit. Dolet equidem Elector tristem suorum casum, & dolent optimi quique; sed solatur. Ipsum Eorundem innocentia juxta ac Divina Fustitia, quæ & coronare illam prosperrimo etiam malorum eventu, hostes verò Ipsius ita habere solet, ut ubique & benignum Patrem & severum se ostendat Fœlicem. Novit talia patrantes hoc citius Vindictam provocare Divinam, eamque acri-
orem,

stands his own Tranquility and Preservation to depend only from his Neighbours generall Concordance and Unanimity, and whom it behooves to give equall respect to all, and rather to winne the heart of every one with Civility, then by force of Armes. Now, that this hath been the reall mind and endeavours of the *Duke*, the English Ambassadour himself, cannot but witness, whom the *Duke* did prosecute with all possible demonstrations of Civility, and entertained most lovingly for many Moneths together, not only for being a stranger, or the Minister of a potent Friend, but chiefly for coming as a Peace-Maker. But he, himself (they say) was possess'd with most sinister Opinions of the *Swedes* in *Curland*; as if, what Conscience doth but argue to be true, must be granted to be spoken also. But if any of the *Swedes* have an ill heart, must it therefore follow that the mouth of the *Duke* of *Curland* is impure and slanderous? But let us return from whence we have made a Digression.

Suppose all these things to be so, notwithstanding that the Serene *Dutchesse* in her Letters to the *Prince Elector* her Brother (taking God to witness, and having pleaded and discussed the Cause, in the Tribunal of her own Conscience) doth sacredly affirm, That she cannot find any other fault in her self or hers, but, that having committed no ill, and therefore not fearing any, they had too much confided in those that make profession of Christianity and Evangelical Religion.

But let us (I say) grant this to the enemy, that those Princes (the most Religious Observers of their Compacts, and whom their very Piety, Godliness, and Condition alone doth easily absolve) have committed all these objected Crimes, and yet more grievous ones, if they please; yet after that the old agreement of Neutrality was again renewed and confirmed, with the *Generall* of the *Swedish* Army (not without a cementation of friendship, which they that mean to transact with such kind of people, must ever have ready at hand; I mean ready money, but newly, with much ado, raised by the *Duke*;) and (as is manifest) but very few hours interceding betwixt the making of the said Covenant, and immediate ensuing irruption into the Castle of the said *Duke*; in as much as the *Swedes* must either have taken away, or else anticipated themselves, all the Crimes that can possibly be forged against his Highness; No man

[12]
orem, quo innocentiores laferint.

Alii sitam Curlandia Mari Baltico imminentis illius
Dominium affectanti salivam movisse putant; Cæterum
cum accessio vineæ Nabothi res Achabi parum auxerit,
optimi quique expectant, quis Regni non unius affectati,
Principatus non unius erepti tandem finis exitusque
futurus. Et vidimus jam Justitia Divina non tardan-
tis argumentum. Nam cum 28 die Octobris Principes
Curlandia in captivitatem abducerentur, luce quæ se-
cuta est, proximâ, pauca fœderati Belgii Naves, (ple-
raque enim in conflictu non fuere) Suecis quibusdam exustis,
quibusdam captis, nonnullis submersis, effecerunt, ut Hassnia
obsidio solveretur, & Orbis videret Illos, qui, cum Maris Do-
minium jactent, minimam ejus partem, fretum dico Da-
nicum, licet Castella utrique imminencia littori infide-
rent, defendere non potuerunt: scilicet, qui in Daniâ
Liberatorem se atque innocentia vindicem probavit, ho-
stiumque superbiam fregit, idem & aliis sub idem tempus
Injurtiam passis, præterque meritum afflictis aderit, sine
dubio, sine morâ: Illi sit laus & gloria in sæculis, &c.

(surely) can believe, that after all this, the said *Duke* can justly be accused of any thing. There must then be other Reasons which moved and impulsed the King of *Sweden* to accelerate and hasten this deplorable misfortune unto the *House of Curland*. And indeed, there are, that think that he did it, to vex and spight the *P. Elector of Brandenburg*, in that, when he was not able to invade him (who was now too powerfull in Armes, and more wary of being circumvented then heretofore) he did overpower the unarmed and uncapable of Resistance. The *P. Elector* indeed, deplores the hard fate of his Friends, and all honest hearts condole with them: But their unspotted innocence doth powerfully mitigate and allay his sorrow, as also the infinite Justice of God, which is wont generally to Crown the same with a most prosperous issue even of the affliction it self; and contrarily to behold the Enemies thereof with such an eye, as doth every where witnesse him no lesse a most Severe Judge and Avenger, then a tender and gracious Father: He knows that those that commit such enormous Actions, do but so much the more speedily provoke, ripen, and augment the just vengeance of the Lord, by how much brighter the Innocence of the oppressed party appears. Others think, that the commodious situation of *Curland*, upon the *Baltique*, made the teeth of him, that affects the Dominion thereof, to water. But as the acquisition of *Naboth's Vineyard* yeilded but small increase to the Estate of wicked *Ahab*, so also all good people, expect to see what will be the end and issue of the affectation of more then one Kingdom, and violent creption of more then one Dukedome and Principality. And indeed, we have already beheld an eminent sign of the (not retarding) Justice of God, in that, the very next day after the barbarous carrying away of the *Princes of Curland* into Captivity, being the 28th of *October*, a few Ships of the United Neatherland States (the most of the Fleet not having been engaged in the fight) did, by the burning of some, taking others, and sinking not a few *Swedish* Ships, most happily effectuate the raising of the Seige of *Copenhagen*, and cause the world to smile in beholding those, that did boast the Dominion of the Sea, uncapable (notwithstanding the two imminent Castles upon either side of the Shoare) to defend or maintain the most inconsiderable part of the same,

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viz. the *Danish* Sound. And even so, we trust, that the same God that hath approved himself the gracious *Deliverer* of *Denmark*, and just *Avenger* of oppressed Innocency (having broken the most insolent pride of the Enemy) will also in his own due time, be present with, and powerfully deliver those, who about the same time, have suffered the same Injuries, and been wrongfully afflicted with others. To him be praise and glory for ever and ever.

An Authentique Copy O F T H E A S S E C U R A T I O N

Given unto his Highnesse the Duke of *Curland*, by the Commander of the Swedish Forces in *Livonia*, Generall *Douglas* (after the late Renewing, and Solemne Confirmation of the formerly Concluded perpetual Neutrality, betwixt the King of *Sweden* and his said Highnesse) in the Name of the said King, under his own hand and Seal, which notwithstanding, after the Duke had given a vast Summe of Money, and great store of Provisions unto the said *Douglas*; and so on his part, had performed all and every the Particulars of the said (enforced) Covenant of Renovation, was immediately most unworthily violated by him, by falling upon,

upon, and seizing his Highnesses Person and Family, in manner as the Precedent Paper doth largely relate.

By me Robert Douglas, Privy Counsellor, General Field Marshall, and Counsellor of War to his Majesty of Sweden, Earl of Schoning, Lord of Schelby, &c.

V Hereas for the Subsistance of his Majesty of *Sweden*, my most gracious King and Master's Army, a considerable quantity both of Money and Provisions hath been anew Promised, Granted, and Allowed by his Princely Highnesse, the Duke of *Curland*, his Council and States, for his Highnesse Dukedomes, the *Stift Pylten*, and whole Territories, witnesse his Highnesse Reverse given for that purpose. I therefore, in the Name of my said most gracious King, do in lieu thereof, faithfully Promise, Engage, and fully Assure the said Duke, that his Highnesse, with his whole Countrey and Subjects, as also the *Stift Pylten* (none, besides those who have made themselves unworthy of the said Benefit, excepted) shall remain fully Assured of, and be secured in the Neutrality formerly Granted his Highnesse by his said Royal Majesty; as also be wholly freed of all manner of Hostile Attentions, Invasions, Free Quarterings, Contributions, and all other Executions, Robberies, and Depredations whatsoever, &c. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto put my own hand and Seal, this 19th of September, 1658.

L. S.

R. Douglas.

F I N I S.

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upon, and joining his Highness's Palace and Library
in manner as the President Papers both largely
related

James Robert Douglas, Esq.
Fellow of the Royal Society
Comptroller of the Navy
of the East India Company

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned subject, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. Douglas

